Consumption appears to have dropped only in March (Late Winter/Early Spring). This may indicate the midden deposits date to a single 11 (or fewer) month period beginning between April and May and ending the following January or February. To assist in evaluating this data on season of harvest, the oysters sampled from each midden subfeature (108, 108A, 108B, and 108C) were also studied separately. The distribution of oysters harvested in each season does vary between these separate portions of the larger midden (Figures 47-50). In all four midden areas, the greatest number of oysters had been harvested in the fall. Only Feature 108C also contained several shells from oysters harvested in the summer. Features 108A and 108B contained larger numbers of shells from oysters consumed in the spring, and all except Feature 108 also had many shells from oysters harvested in the winter. These data indicate that none of the individual features represent the dumping of shells from a single event, for example New Year's dinner, as all four contained the remains of oysters harvested over at least a 10 month period. Both the number and seasonal distribution of oyster shells from the midden and indeed across the site demonstrate a reliance on oysters as an important local food source around the year.

The analysis of oyster shells recovered from historical archaeological sites is not yet a common method of investigating the occupants' foodways and domestic strategy. Only a few comparative studies exist. A sample of fifty shells from a single late eighteenth century planting bed at the Peyton-Randolph house in Williamsburg, Virginia was analyzed by the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research. Oysters from fresher water were most common in that sample as well, and all had been opened by breaking the distal end (as the majority from the Darrach sample). This assemblage, however, seems to have resulted from a single, short term deposition. Almost all of the oysters in the sample had been harvested in the late fall or winter (Doms and Custer n.d.).

Also dating to the same period as the Darrach assemblage but from a different context are the oyster collections from the c. 1780-1820 privy deposits in Wilmington (Beidleman, Catts, and Custer 1986). Six of these features yielded 30 or more shells each. Oysters from salinity regime I (or freshest water) predominated in all assemblages except one in which the majority of the oysters had been acquired from salt water (salinity regime IV). Two other assemblages exhibited bimodal distributions, with secondary peaks of salt water oysters (salinity regime IV). Thus, the urban market-oriented acquisition and distribution system for oysters in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries appears to differ from that in rural central Delaware, as oysters were also commercially harvested out in Delaware Bay. Mudflat oysters were, however, the most common type identified in the assemblages (Beidleman, Catts, and Custer 1986:129).

The pattern of seasonal harvest also differs between the Duck Creek and Wilmington assemblages. In the city, oysters appear most popular during the winter and spring, a welcome source of fresh food. Consumption dropped precipitously in summer and fall in Wilmington (Beidleman, Catts, and Custer 1986:129). At the Darrach site, conversely, the greatest number of shells in the sample represented fall harvest. Although the sample size both of oysters and of sites is too small to support a valid generalization, nevertheless, differences in the foodways systems of the urban and rural Delaware population in the early federal period are suggested.

Other Features Associated with Midden Features 108, 108A, 108B, and 108C

Feature 113: Charcoal and Organic-Rich Area within Feature 108

Feature 113 appeared as a roughly rectangular stain of dark grayish-brown, organic-rich loam with charcoal flecks and decomposing brick in the southwestern portion of Feature 108 (Figure 43). Measuring 3.6' x 2', the organic loam lay in a .25' deep depression, underlain by a 0.1' deposit of the yellowish-brown clayey loam of Feature 108. It contained no evidence of an in situ fire. No cultural material was present aside from the flecks of crumbling brick.

FIGURE 47

Season of Harvest, Sample of 15 Oysters, Midden Feature 108

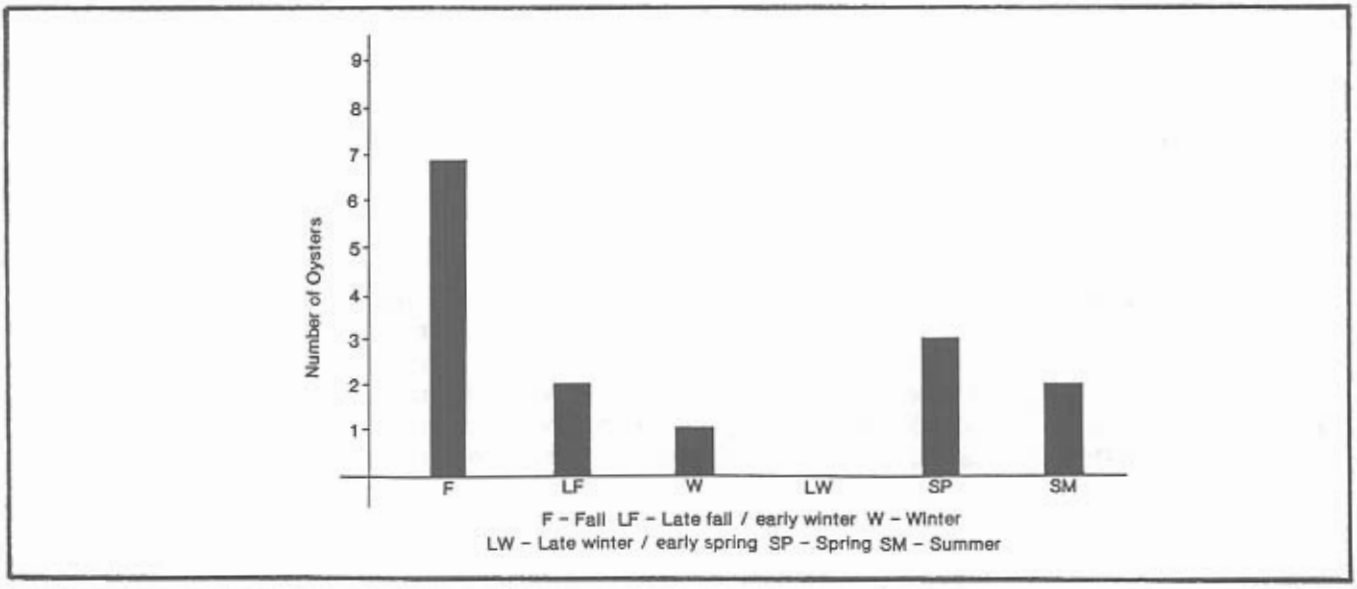


FIGURE 48

Season of Harvest, Sample of 31 Oysters, Midden Feature 108A

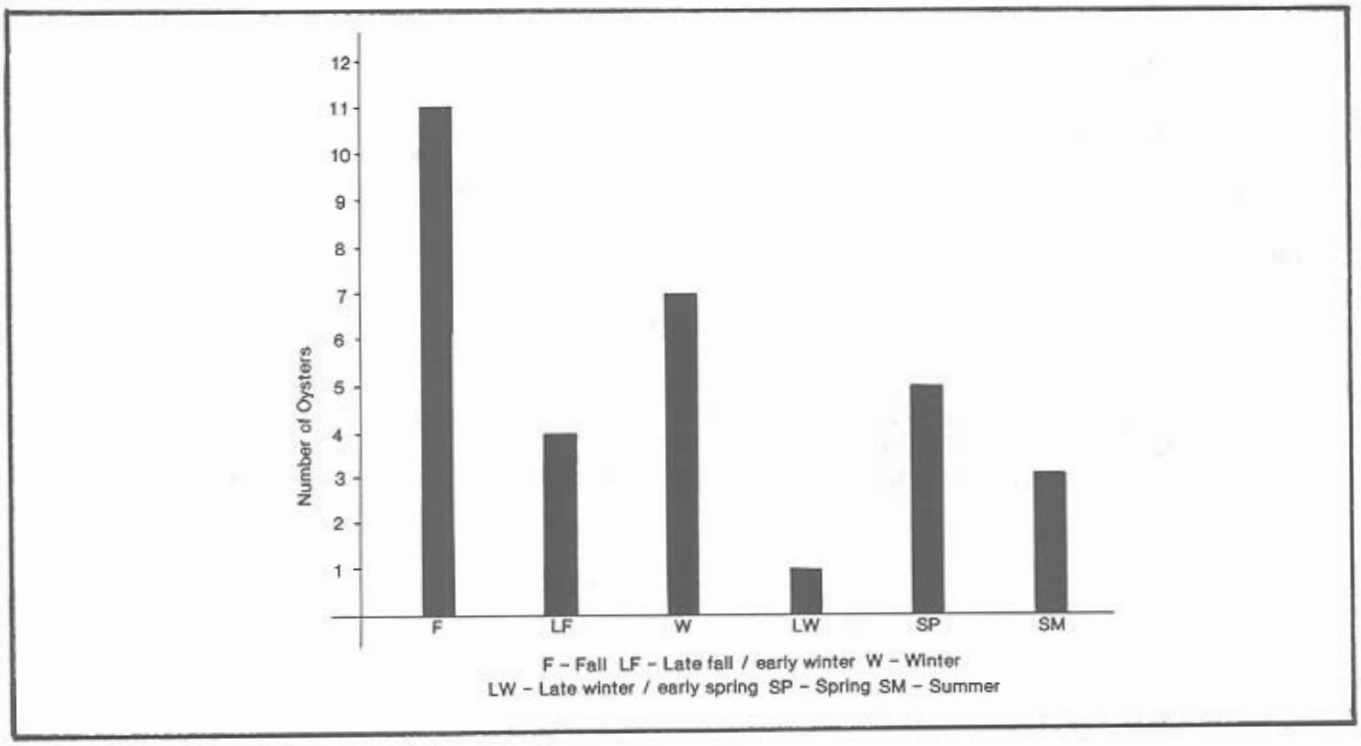


FIGURE 49

Season of Harvest, Sample of 21 Oysters, Midden Feature 108B

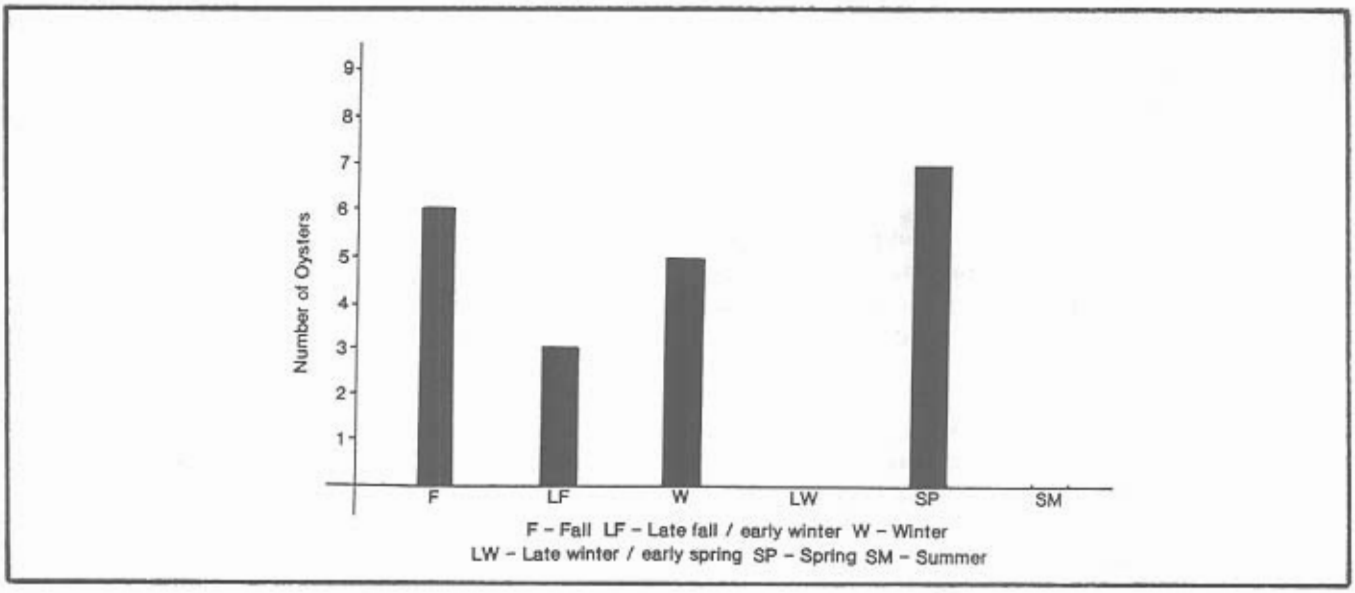
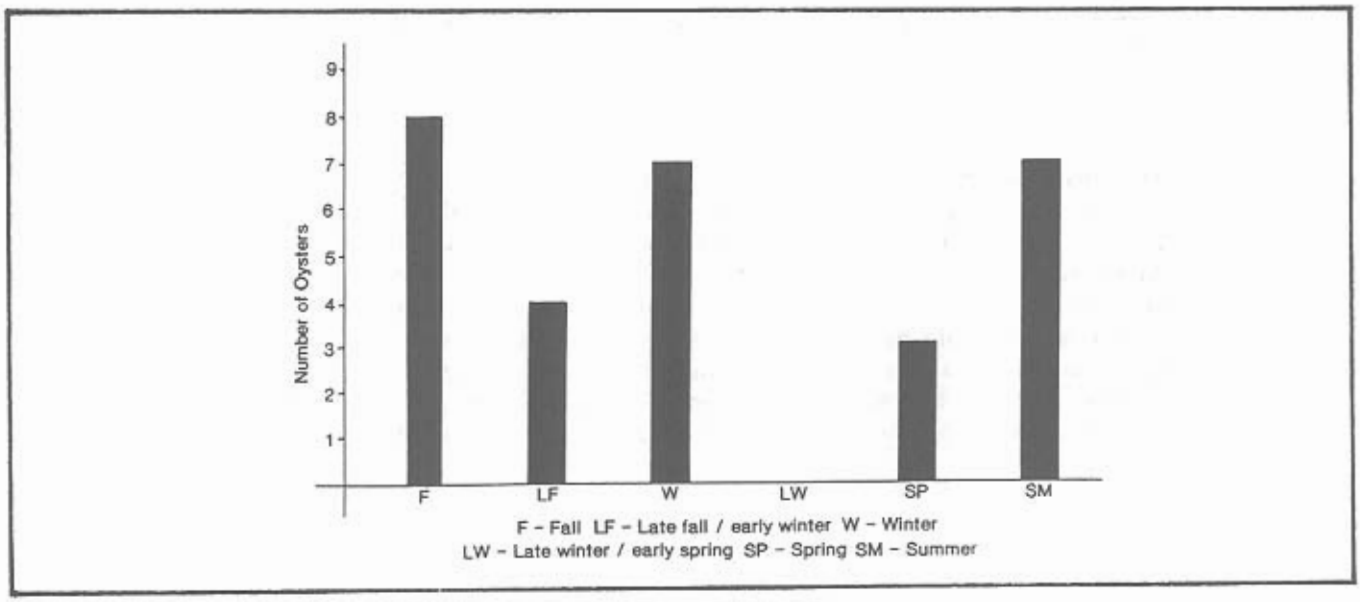


FIGURE 50

Season of Harvest, Sample of 20 Oysters, Midden Feature 108C



Post Features within and surrounding the Midden Complex

Nineteen features and shallow organic soil stains not designated as features surrounded and cut through the midden at its perimeter (Figure 43). Most occur in one of three clusters: along the western edge of the midden; just north of Feature 108B; and off the southern and eastern edges of Feature 108A. Descriptions of those assigned numbers and excavated as features are summarized in Table 54.

These post holes seem associated with the midden, yet they are not patterned so as to suggest a fenced animal enclosure. They occur in clusters of a few to several features (Figure 43). Eight of the 15 features were circular in plan, three rectangular, two square and two oblong. They varied in their planar dimensions as well, from 0.6' to 1.4', all within the range of fence post holes at the site. In depth, they extended between 0.4' and 1.5' below subsoil, also comparable to the fence post holes. Nine (155, 156, 140, 171, 176, 205, 206, 157, and 154) exhibited very carefully cut holes with straight or slightly sloping sides and flat bases. One was more bowl-shaped (202), and three (158, 203 and 204) tapered to narrow rounded bases, resembling planting holes or driven posts. All of the latter are paired with the more carefully shaped post holes and may represent associated planting holes. Nevertheless, they do not appear to be part of fences with integral plantings. Of the 15 features, only one (145) preserved evidence of the post mold within the hole. Two (176 and 203) cut through and thus postdate the midden deposit at its perimeter.

The features also exhibit variability in the chemical levels in their fills. Five features were sampled: 154, 155, 156, 171, and 176. All recorded high pH levels, between 6.3 and 6.6, with Feature 156's reaching 8.0. Phosphate levels also exceeded the subsoil average, with Feature 154, 155, and 171 clustering at 50-56; Feature 156 produced a reading of 90, and Feature 176 a reading of 185. Calcium and magnesium levels too were elevated, especially the calcium level of Feature 156 (4600). All other features at the site with such excessive calcium levels (ranging between 1300 and 2100) contained numerous oyster shells, however none appeared in this feature's fill. Magnesium was lowest in Feature 156, again at odds with the norm at the site, where high calcium and magnesium levels generally coincided. Features 154, 155 and 171 had the highest levels, from 161-177; these also had the lowest phosphate levels of the five features. In summary, then, all chemicals measured exceeded subsoil averages in these five features except potassium. No patterns are exhibited, however, and none of the readings seem to correlate with other characteristics of the features.

Only six of the fifteen features contained cultural material. Brick fragments had been deposited in all but two; oyster shell also was found in four of the six. The ceramics recovered from three of the features were redwares and creamwares, the types predominating in the midden complex. A few nails, including two cut nails in Feature 157, and one animal bone complete the assemblage.

Drawing conclusions on the functional and temporal place of these features in the Darrach Store's cultural landscape is difficult. Their form, soil and material culture content distinguish them from rodent burrows or other "noncultural" elements of the landscape, yet the lack of patterning in these as well as in their placement argues against a discernible cultural function.

Fencelines

Fences transfer conceptual relationships and differences into physical, spatial reality. They enclose, they bound, they separate, they keep in, and they keep out. They have practical and cultural meaning, and as such form an important if sometimes archaeologically invisible and neglected part of the cultural landscape. Most easily defined archaeologically by the patterned form and location of post hole features, their investigation and interpretation at the Darrach Store site has been facilitated by the exposure of the entire one acre site area. Six fencelines and fenceline complexes have tentatively been identified by analyzing the placement, form (size and shape), soils, soil chemistry, and artifacts of the site's post and planting features. Even with the complete site exposure, this analysis of fencelines remains tentative. Plowing of the site destroyed stratigraphic relationships and thus the post holes' artifacts provided all chronological interpretations; unfortunately most of the post holes

TABLE 54

POSTHOLE FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH MIDDEN COMPLEX (FEATURES 108-108C)

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape	Size	Soils	Artifacts
157	S88 W6.9	Circular	1.3'X1.3'X.9'	Dark Yellowish-Brown, Silty Loam	Cut Nails 2 Brick .5 oz. Oyster 1
158	S86.5 W6.5	Circular	.9'X1'X1.5'	Dark Yellowish-Brown, Silty Loam	--
204	S55 W29	Circular	1.1'X1.1'X1.5'	Dark Brown Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	--
205	S56 W26	Oblong	.6'X1.6'X.5'	Dark Brown Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	--
206	S72.6 W11.5	Oblong	.7'X1.2'X1.4'	Dark Brown Loam	Nail 1 Brick 13 oz. Oyster 19 Redware 2 Creamware 3
176	S79.5 W51	Rectangular	1.2'X1.4'X1'	Very Dark Grayish-Brown Loam; Feature Cuts Into, Postdates Midden	--
154	S68.4 W54.5	Circular	1.3'X1.3'X.9'	Very Dark Gray Loam, Flecked w/ Charcoal	Brick 2 gm

TABLE 54 (cont.)

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape	Size	Soils	Artifacts
202	S69.5 W54	Circular	.9'X.9'X.6'	Dark Brown Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	Brick 4 oz. Oyster 10 Clam 2 Bone 1 Redware 2
203	S69.4 W55	Circular	.7'X.7'X.6'	Dark Brown Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal; Feature Cuts Into, Postdates Midden	--
171	S70 W56	Square	1.2'X1.3'X.6'	Very Dark Grayish-Brown Loam, Flecked w/ Charcoal	--
140	S61.2 W61.1	Square	1'X1'X.4'	Brown Loam	Oyster 1 Redware 2 Creamware 2
143	S62.2 W56	Rectangular	.75'X1'X ?	Dark Brown Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	--
145	S61.75 W51.9	Irregular Rectangle	1.25'X1'X.4'	Dark Brown Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	Iron Unidentified 1
155	S66.5 W58.6	Circular	1.2'X1.2'X.8'	Very Dark Grayish-Brown Loam, Sands At Base, Flecked w/ Charcoal	--
156	S67 W60	Circular	1'X1'X.75'	Medium Brown Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	--

Key: w/ = with

contained little or no diagnostic cultural material. The truncation of the often shallow post holes and disturbance by rodents further complicated feature definition and interpretation. Finally, the range of fence types and materials utilized in eighteenth and nineteenth century Delaware precluded identification of a single paradigmatic "fence post hole" type as a basis for interpretation. Worm fences, post and rail fences, fences of plantings - bushes, shrubs, trees - and combinations thereof were all likely and in fact appear to have been found at the Darrach Store site.

North to South Fenceline just West of Darrach Store

In several ways this fenceline appears anomalous in the Darrach landscape. Oriented at odds with the store, outbuildings and most other fencelines, it trends north to south (following almost exactly the site grid). The post holes defining it are mostly larger than those of the other fencelines, and indeed are larger than those marking the outbuildings. Finally, many resemble trash pits in the quantity of cultural material deposited in their fill. The fenceline is problematic in other ways as well, but these problems are more typical of the site. The post holes do not exhibit the kind of pattern in form and siting that would be expected if they constituted a fenceline. As in the outbuildings and other fencelines, the post holes vary in their size, shape, contents, and spacing. Were it not that several have clear post molds (unusual in and of itself at this site), many of these features would have been identified as truncated trash pits, and the remainder dismissed as random post or planting holes.

This fenceline originated 7' west of the northwest corner of the Darrach Store and extended 58' to the south, to within 10' of the northwest corner of Outbuilding I (Figure 26). Eight features have been identified as components of or at least associated with this possible fenceline (Table 55). Five were rectangular in plan, varying in size from 1' to 2.5', and extending 1' to 1.5' into subsoil (Feature 37, disturbed by rodents, actually extended an indeterminate depth). In profile they exhibited straight to slightly sloping walls with flat to rounded floors. These five post holes also contained all but two of the artifacts recovered from this complex of features. Two had clearly demarcated post mold remains (Features 200 and 42). That in Feature 200 represented a round post set in the southwest corner of the hole, measuring 1.3' in diameter. The post mold stain in Feature 42 in comparison was oblong, located in the northeast corner of the hole, and measured 0.2' x 0.35'. The three other features (Features 22, 27, 28) of this complex varied considerably in size and shape (Table 55). Only one contained cultural material, a fragment of bottle glass and a ceramic sherd. The fill of the eight features consisted of brown to very dark grayish-brown sandy to silty loam flecked with charcoal and brick.

Considering first the five post holes exhibiting the greatest formal similarities, Figure 26 indicates considerable variance in the spacing between them. Features 200 and 42, near the northwest corner of the store, stood less than 5' apart. Feature 42 was separated from the next closest to the south by 14.5', and Feature 29 was another 32.3' beyond that, while only 7' separated Features 29 and 37. The three other features were located within the 32' span between the two most widely separated post holes. Of these, Feature 27 is most similar in form to the others, falling within their established range in planar dimensions and in depth. It stood 22.3' south of Feature 39 and 10' north of Feature 29. The other two intervening features are more likely plant holes than post holes; neither contained cultural material and both were substantially shallower than the post holes.

Two pounds of brick fragments and 161 artifacts comprise the assemblage from these features. Ceramic sherds (Table 56) account for 58% of the artifacts and the same percentage of the ceramics were redwares, consistent with the predominance of this ceramic type across the site. In other ways, the ceramic types present indicate an early date for this complex of features. Undatable tin-glazed earthenware sherds (most with the glaze spalled off), Staffordshire, creamware, and five sherds of a mid-eighteenth century black basalt stoneware teapot form the bulk of the assemblage.

At least ten ceramic vessels are represented by fragments from these early post holes (Table 57). Crossmends between features occur only among redware sherds, with one vessel (Vessel 4) exhibiting crossmends with the middens (Features 108-108C), one of the wells (Feature 99), both privies (Features 132, 148), and fence post holes (Features 118 and 202). A second redware vessel (Vessel 48) crossmended between the fenceline, the robbed well ring (Feature 51) and one of the privies (Feature 148).

TABLE 55

POSTHOLE FEATURES, EARLY NORTH TO SOUTH FENCELINE

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape	Size	Soils	Artifacts
200	S1.5 W141.5	Rectangular Posthole w/ Round Postmold in SW Corner	2.5'X1.5'X1'	Dark Brown w/ Charcoal Concentration in Postmold	Brick 7gm Bone 2 Ceramics 8
42	S6.2 W141.7	Rectangular Posthole w/ Oblong Postmold in NE Corner	1.4'X1'X1.5'	Brown Sandy Loam w/ Charcoal & Brick Flecks; Post-Mold Loose Dark Brown Silty Sand	Brick 9oz Bottle Gl 3 Iron 2 Bone 8 Window Gl 4 Cut Nails 3 Pipe Stem 1 Ceramics 41
39	S20.7 W141.2	Rectangular	2.2'X1.5'X1'	Brown Silty Loam w/ Charcoal & Brick Flecks	Brick 14oz Window Gl 9 Nails 1 Iron 1 Bone 6 Pipe bowl 1 Bottle Gl 2 Ceramics 13
22	S32.6 W140.7	Pear-Shaped	1.9'X1'X.25'	Dark Grayish-Brown Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	
27	S43 W139.5	Square	1.9'X1.8'X1.1'	Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam w/ Brick & Charcoal Flecks	Bottle Gl 1 Ceramics 1

TABLE 55 (cont.)

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape	Size	Soils	Artifacts
28	S46 W134	Circular	.6'X.6'X.5'	Dark Brown Silty Loam w/ Brick & Charcoal Flecks	
29	S53 W138.5	Truncated Rectangular	2.2'X1.8'X1.4'	Dark Grayish-Brown Loam w/ Brick & Charcoal Flecks	Window Gl 1 Glass Tableware 1 Brick 12gm Bone 6 Ceramics 27
37	S60 W138	Rectangular; Rodent Disturbed	1.4'X1.7'X3.1'	Very Dark Grayish-Brown Sandy Loam	Bottle Gl 1 Window Gl 3 Glass Tableware 4 Brick 9oz Shell 3 Bone 2 Ceramics 6

Key:

Gl = Glass
w/ = with

TABLE 56

CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM NORTH TO SOUTH FENCELINE

Type	Artifact Counts
Redware	55
Staffordshire	1
Tin-Glazed	23
Creamware	5
Pearlware	1
Ironstone	1*
Stoneware	
Black Basalte	5
Debased Scratch Blue	2
Oriental Porcelain	1
Total	94

* NOTE: From Feature 27

TABLE 57

CERAMIC VESSELS FROM NORTH TO SOUTH FENCELINE

Vessel No.	Description
4	Trailed slip decorated redware bowl with copper oxide decoration
12	Redware plate or platter with coggled rim
42	Slip decorated redware plate or platter with coggled rim and copper oxide decoration
48	Redware bottle
52	Unidentifiable redware hollowware vessel
72	Redware storage pot
198	Blue hand painted tin-glazed hollowware vessel
201	Blue glazed tin-glazed hollowware vessel with manganese speckling
113	Black basalte stoneware teapot
150	Debased scratch blue stoneware hollowware vessel

Another 17% of the artifacts were shell and bone, mostly bone. Only four of the 24 bones were identifiable, however; two were cow bones, including one mandible, one was a pig bone, and the other from an unidentifiable bird. The remainder of the assemblage, 25 percent, consisted of window, tableware and bottle glass, two tobacco pipe fragments, nails and corroded iron objects. At least three of the nails could be identified as cut.

The evidence, then, seemingly points to an irregular fenceline separating the store, its backyard and early well from the gully to the west. In place by the end of the eighteenth century, construction of the fence disturbed an early midden/sheet refuse area just west and southwest of the store. A fence in this location would have left open an accessway from the Landing Road to the outbuildings at the rear of the site, passing between the gully and the store (Figure 26).

North to South Fenceline at Western Edge of Site

Along the western edge of the one acre area stripped and excavated as the Darrach Store site, a north to south line of features may have formed boundary markers for the store property (Figure 26). Thirty to thirty-five feet west of the gully and outside the core site area, the ten features comprising this second tentative fenceline contained no cultural material.

Considerable variation in shape, size, depth, and placement characterizes the features of this complex as well. Linking them is their linear alignment parallel to the gully (and to the fenceline discussed above). Neither do they resemble rodent burrows, several of which were located west of the gully. They are not considered in these discussions.

The features appeared in plan as rectangular, oblong/oval, rounded square, circular and square dark brown stains on the surface of subsoil (Table 58). With one exception (Feature 216), they ranged in size between 0.6' and 1.7' in diameter. Their depths distribute bimodallly with clusters at 0.45'-0.75' and 1.2'-1.7'. The deeper features occurred at the southern end of the row. In profile, most had straight to slightly sloping walls and flat bases. Only the oversized feature (216) adjacent to Feature 225 at the northern end of the fenceline possibly preserved evidence of a post mold. Its size, however, is anamalous given its location, as a 1.3' diameter fence post would have been excessive and certainly not characteristic of the site.

Neither do the distances separating the features support the interpretation of a single fenceline in this location, as they range from 3' to 36' north to south, and vary over 6' east to west. The differences in feature form and location instead suggest a "quick" or living fence or hedgerow along this western boundary of the Darrach Store site. Its location corresponds at least approximately with the western boundary (which may or may not have been marked on the landscape) of the store property as delineated on the 1811 Orphan's Court plat of Jane Darrach's lands (Figure 4).

Fencelines Marking the Rear of the Outer Yard and Separating the Wells and Outbuilding II from the Privies and Midden

Two apparent fencelines are considered here. The first trended northeast to southwest, following the orientation of most features of the Darrach Store landscape, and connected the western edge of the middens (108-108C) with the rear of Outbuilding II. The second trended northwest to southeast and linked the former fenceline with the main northeast to southwest trending fence complex discussed below, thus separating the outbuilding and wells from the privies and midden (Figure 26).

Seven post holes defined the two fencelines. Typically, the features exhibit variability in shape, size, content and placement. In plan, four were circular, two oval, one rectangular (Table 59). They ranged in size between 0.9' and 2'; all were comparatively shallow, extending from 0.3' to 1' below subsoil. Their profiles identified straight to slightly sloping walled features with flat, rounded or slightly irregular bases. Filled usually

TABLE 58

POST OR PLANT HOLE FEATURES OF NORTH TO SOUTH FENCELINE AT WESTERN SITE BOUNDARY

Feature Number	Midpoint	Shape	Size	Soils	Artifacts
216	S36 W213	Oblong	4'x 6'x.9'	Possible Postmold: Dark Grayish-Brown Loam, Flecked w/ Charcoal Posthole: Light Yellowish-Brown Clay Flecked w/ Charcoal Underlain By Yellow Sandy Clay	--
225	S35.5 W215	Rounded Square	1.2'X.9'X.45'	Dark Brown Sandy Loam	--
226	S43.7 W216.7	Rounded Square	.6'x.75'x.45'	?	--
212	S58 W219	Oblong	1.7'x1.3'x.6'	Dark Brown Silty Loam	--
213	S61 W218.5	Circular	1.1'x1.1'x.75'	Dark Brown Silty Loam	--
215	S61.5 W212.5	Rectangular	1.1'x.75'x.5'	Brown Loam Flecked w/ Brick and Charcoal	--
214	S71.1 W217.4	Rounded Square	.8'x.95'x.4'	?	--
221	S107.3 W217.5	Square	1.3'x1.3'x1.7'	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	--
222	S124 W215	Oval	1.2'x.7'x1.2'	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	--
223	S120.6 W212.7	Circular	.9'x.9'x 1.3'	Dark Brown Sandy Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	--

Key: w/ = with

TABLE 59

POSTHOLE FEATURES IN NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST TO SOUTHEAST FENCELINES SEPARATING OUTBUILDINGS FROM MIDDEN COMPLEX

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape	Size	Soils	Artifacts
107	S106.6 W105.5	Oval	1.6'X1.6'X.7'	Dark Brown Loam Flecked w/ Brick; Cobbles Laid on Floor Overlain by Gravels	Brick 1
151	S96.5 W75.5	Rectangular	1.4'X1'X.75'	Dark Brown Silty Loam Flecked w/ Brick	Brick 4/10g
152	S88.5 W64	Circular	1.8'X1.9'X.45'	Medium Brown Loam w/ Charcoal Concentration	Brick .25lb Oyster 1
178	S87 W65.5	Circular	1'X1'X.7'	Medium Brown Loam Flecked w/ Brick and Charcoal	
153	S82 W52.5	Circular	.9'X.9'X.3'	Dark Brown Loam	Shell 1
172	S77 W77	Oval	1.1'X2'X.6'	Medium Brown Loam	
173	S67 W70	Circular	1.6'X1.6'X.6'	Dark Brown Silty Loam Mottled w/ Orange Clay Sub-soil	Brick Shell

with medium to dark brown loam often flecked with brick and charcoal, one of the post holes (Feature 107) was distinguished by a lining of cobbles along its base and a stratum of gravels. Only brick fragments and shell were recovered from the features' fills. Chemical analysis was conducted on soil samples from four of the features; few consistencies were observed. In three of the four, pH levels exceeded the site average (178 - 5.9, 172 - 6.0, 152 - 6.3). Only two produced high phosphate readings, neither excessively so (178 - 14, 107 - 42). Magnesium levels were elevated in all the features (107 - 111, 178 - 131, 172 - 109, and 152 - 156), but calcium levels were not. In fact, Feature 107 produced an anomalous lower than average reading of 430; only Feature 152, which did yield one oyster shell, exhibited above average calcium levels (1080).

Twelve to fifteen feet separated most of the post holes, a comparatively long distance for a fence rail to span. Seven feet from the rear wall of Outbuilding II, but apparently not a structural post for that structure, Feature 107 was also distinguished by its cobble and gravel lining. Its association with this fenceline remains uncertain.

Of the two fencelines described here, that separating the workyard of Outbuilding II and the wells from the privies and middens is both conceptually and physically more comprehensible. The northeast to southwest "fenceline" may be merely a construction of the archaeologist authoring this report, with Feature 173 one of the unexplained post features associated with the perimeter of the midden complex, and the other two post or plant holes whose meaning has long since been lost.

Main Northeast to Southwest Fenceline Complex Separating Inner and Outer Yards

Discernible in the field as a linear complex of northeast to southwest trending post, planting, and rodent (not considered further here) holes, this fenceline appeared the subject of successive rebuildings over the generations (Plate 13). The fencelines stretched over a 100' alignment, from Feature 74 in the northeast (at S30 W10) to Feature 98 in the southwest (just a few feet off the southeast corner of Outbuilding I at S64 W104) (Figure 26). It separated an inner yard from outer yards further subdivided into work and waste areas. Originating at or near the rear wall of Outbuilding I, it passed just in front of the privies and several feet north of the midden, terminating near the eastern boundary of the site.

Identifying patterns and correlations among these features' characteristics was deemed essential to distinguishing fence post holes from planting holes and to reconstructing the successive generations of fence rebuilding and/or replanting (Table 60). On the whole, this effort proved unsuccessful, however, as typologies of plant and post holes of different periods could not be constructed; strong correlations among the feature characteristics just did not exist.

Review of the placement and distribution of the features along the alignment revealed that two-thirds of them occurred in two clusters. Eleven, or almost one-half of the features (114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 125, 133, 135, 136, 137, and 141), clustered between W77 and W93, a 16' distance east of Outbuilding I and west of the point where the northwest to southeast trending fenceline separating the workyard and wells from the midden intersected the fenceline under discussion. No patterns in the plans, profiles, sizes, artifact contents, soils or soil chemical signatures emerged from comparison of these features. Thus it remains unclear whether this cluster marks an area of more intensive rebuilding and/or relocation of the fenceline or whether, in this area directly behind the store, plantings were used to supplement the fence in screening the activities of the outer from the inner yard.

The second cluster consists of five features (129, 130, 131, 146 and 147) around the north, east and west sides of Privy 132. All except Feature 129, furthest from the privy, were circular or oval, ranged between 1' and 1.6' in size and 0.4' to 0.6' in depth, and contained few artifacts (Table 60). Only redware and creamware ceramic types were present; both predominated in the privy fill also.

PLATE 13

Main Northeast to Southwest Fenceline

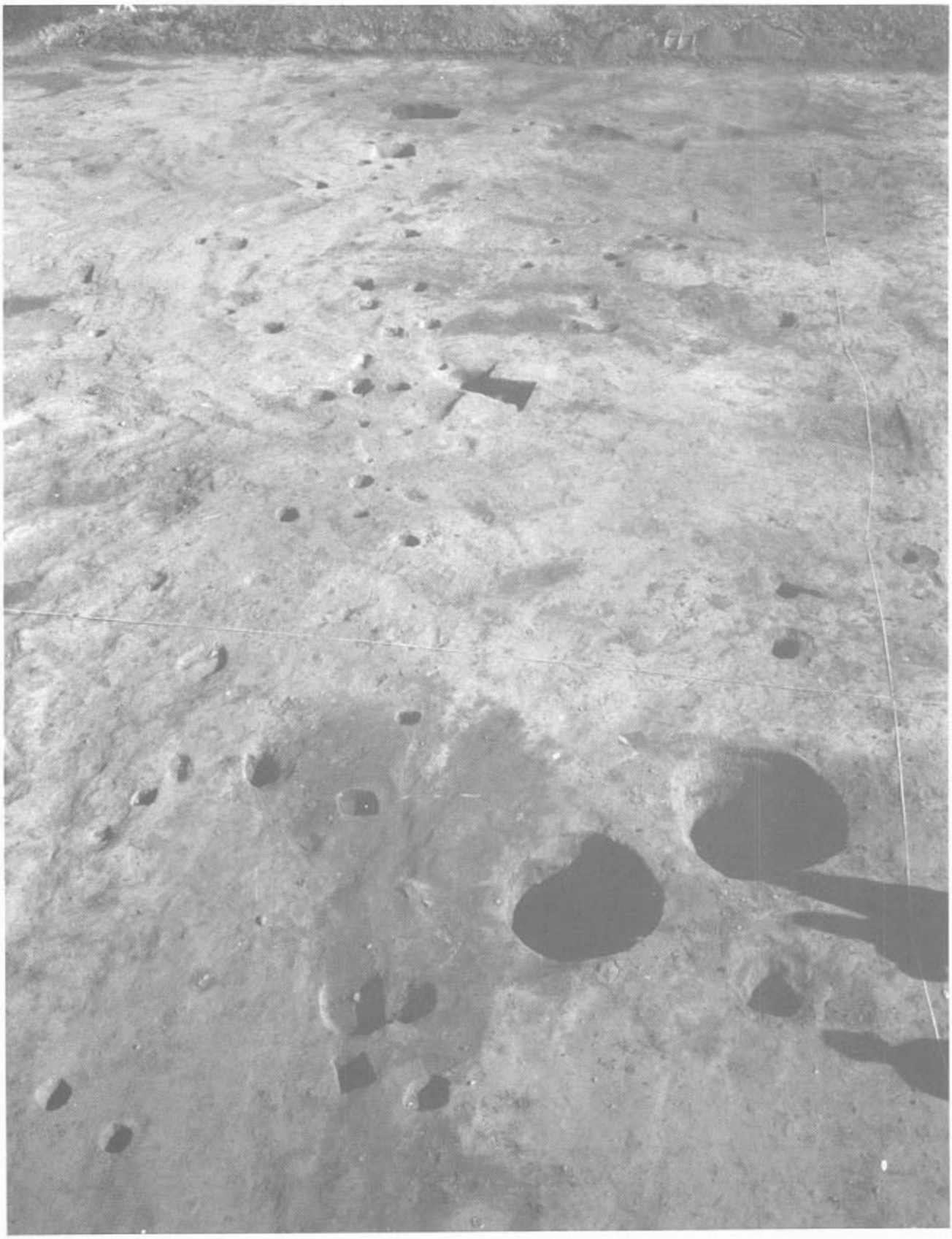


TABLE 60

POST AND PLANTING HOLES OF MAIN NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST FENCELINES

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape Plan	Profile	Size	Soils	Artifacts
98	S64.3 W104.7	Rounded Square	Straight Walls; Sloping Base	.9'X.9'X.6'	Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam w/ Charcoal Flecks	Creamware 3
114	S58 W89	Rounded Square	Sloping Walls; Flat Base	1'X1'X.4'	Medium Brown Silty Loam	Bone 3 Window Gl 2 Brick 1 Creamware 2
115	S55.5 W92	Rounded Square	Sloping Walls; Rounded Base	1'X1'X.8'	Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam	Cut Nails 3 Brick 1oz Annular Whiteware 1
116	S62 W93	Oval	Sloping Walls; Sloping Base	1.2'X.8'X.4'	Dark Brown Clayey Loam	Oyster 1 Bone 1 Redware 4
117	S59 W91.5	Rounded Square	Straight Walls; Sloping Base	.85'X.85'X1.05'	Orange-Brown Clayey Loam	Brick 1 Redware 1
136	S58.7 W83.6	Squarish	Sloping Walls; Flat Base	1.1'X1.1'X.4'	Dark Brown Silty Loam	Metal 1 Brick 2 Bone 1 Redware 3 Painted Pearlware 1

TABLE 60 (cont.)

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape Plan	Profile	Size	Soils	Artifacts
137	S57 W83	Squarish	Sloping Walls and Base	.5'X.5'X.5'	Dark Brown Silty Loam	
125	S54 W81	Oval	Sloping Walls; Rounded Base	1.75'X1.25'X1'	Medium Brown Loam Flecked w/ Brick and Charcoal	Bottle Gl 1
118	S55.6 W77.2	Squarish	Straight Walls; Flat Base	1.2'X1.2'X.6'	Dark Brown Silty Loam	Oyster 1 Iron 1 Bone 2 Porcelain 1 Redware 5 Creamware 9
133	S57.5 W79	Rectangular	Sloping Walls; Rounded Base	1.3'X1.2'X1'	Mold: Dark Grayish Brown Silty Loam Hole: Dark Grayish Brown Loam Mottled w/ Subsoil	Brick 2/3oz. Oyster 5 Clam 1 Bottle Gl 1 Redware 6 Shell Edged Pearlware 2 Creamware 2 Painted Pearlware 1
135	S55.5 W75.5	Rectangular	Shallow Hole w/ Straight Sided Mold w/ Flat Base	2.3'X.9'X1.4'	Mold: Dark Brown Silty Loam Hole: Dark Brown Silty Loam Mottled w/ Subsoil	Brick 1oz Bone 5 Clam 1 Oyster 3 Window Gl 1

TABLE 60 (cont.)

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape Plan	Profile	Size	Soils	Artifacts
141	S59 W76.5	Circular	Sloping Walls; Rounded	.8'X.8'X.6'	Dark Brown Silty Loam	Brick 1 Redware 1
119	S49 W72.6	Rectangular	Sloping Walls; Irregular Base	1.25'X1.5'X.8'	Dark Brown Clayey Loam w/ Brick Flecks	Brick .25lb Bottle Gl 1 Window Gl 1 Nails 1 Iron 2 Bone 2 Oyster 22 Clam 5 Redware 1 Transfer Printed Whiteware 1
120	S53.5 W49	Rounded Square	Shallow Hole; Straight Walls w/ Flat Base	1.5'X1.5'X.8'	Mold: Dark Grayish Brown Hole: Yellow & Gray Mottled Loam	Bottle Gl 3 Nails 2 Brick 3/1oz Oyster 16 Bone 1 Button 1 Porcelain 4 Creamware 2 Shell Edged Pearlware 1 Painted Pearlware 1 Redware 5 Pearlware 1

TABLE 60 (cont.)

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape Plan	Profile	Size	Soils	Artifacts
123	S52.2 W65.5	L-shaped	Straight Walls; Flat Base	2'X1.75'X.9'	Dark Brown Mottled Clayey Loam	Bottle Gl 2 Brick 9/1oz Oyster 8 Clam 4 Tooth 1 Redware 7 Creamware 3 Painted Pearlware 2 Stafford-shire 2 Transfer Printed Pearlware 1 Annular Pearlware 1 Pearlware 4
126	S53 W56.5	Oval	Sloping Walls; Sloping Base	1.9'X1.4'X1.4'	Medium Brown Clayey Loam	
127	S50 W51.5	Circular	Straight Walls; Flat Base	1'X1'X.3'	Dark Brown Loam Flecked w/ Brick and Charcoal	Clam 1 Redware 1
129	S47.1 W43.9	Rectangular	Sloping Walls; Flat Base	.9'X.5'X.2'	Medium Brown Loam	Creamware 1
130	S47.5 W41	Circular	Sloping Walls; Rounded Base	1.6'X1.6'X.4'	Medium Brown Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	

TABLE 60 (cont.)

Fea. No.	Midpoint	Shape Plan	Profile	Size	Soils	Artifacts
131	S45.2 W40	Circular	Straight Walls; Flat Base	1.2'X1.2'X.6'	Dark Grayish Brown Loam Flecked w/ Brick	Brick 1oz Bone 1 Redware 1
146	S43.8 W34	Oval	Sloping Walls; Rounded Base	1.5'X1'X.6'	Medium Brown Loam Flecked w/ Brick and Charcoal	Bottle Gl 1 Window Gl 2 Redware 1
147	S44.5 W31	Circular	Sloping Walls; Flat Base	1.1'X1.2'X.4'	Dark Yellowish-Brown Clay Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	Brick .5oz Redware 1
76	S38.2 W13	Circular	Sloping Walls; Flat Base	.8'X.8'X.3'	Dark Brown Loam	Lamp Gl 1 Redware 3
80	S36 W18	Circular	Sloping Walls; Rounded Base	1.25'X1'X1.6'	Medium Brown Sandy Loam Flecked w/ Charcoal	Creamware 1
74	S30 W10	Circular	Straight Walls; Sloping Base	.8'X.8'X.5'	Dark Brown Loam	Creamware 1

Key:
Gl = Glass
w/ = with

TABLE 61

MAIN NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST FENCELINE FEATURE SHAPES

Profile	Squarish	Rectangular	L	Circular	Oval	Total
Straight Walls, Flat Base	2*	1	1	2	--	6
Straight Walls, Sloping Base	2	--	--	1	--	3
Sloping Walls, Flat Base	2	1	--	2	--	5
Sloping Walls, Sloping Base	1	--	--	--	2	3
Sloping Walls, Rounded Base	1	1	--	4	1	7
Sloping Walls, Irregular Base	--	1	--	--	--	1
TOTAL	8	4	1	9	3	25

KEY:
* - Number of Features
L - L-Shaped

The 25 fenceline features exhibited five different shapes in plan, and six different profiles (Table 61). Overall, one-half were circular to oval and the other half appeared as square to rectangular stains in the subsoil. Just over one-third were circular, another one-third roughly square. Deep rounded or bowl-shaped profiles and flat-bottomed features with straight or sloping walls were most common, although no clear correlation exists between plan and profile shapes.

The features' depths exhibit less variability than their planar dimensions (Table 62), as one-half reached depths of only 0.4' - 0.6'. The maximum dimension of one-third ranged between 0.8' and 1.0', and another one-third measured 1.2' - 1.5' in length/diameter. Only one feature was smaller in size than 0.5', the remaining almost one-third exceeded 1.5'. The largest were oval or rectangular in plan. In all but three cases (Features 117, 137, and 80), length/diameter exceeded depth. No regular length/diameter to depth correlation exists; this would not be expected at this site, however, given the truncation of the features by plowing. Finally, in shape and size these post and planting features generally overlap and are thus indistinguishable from those of the other fencelines and the outbuildings. Only the larger, rectangular, trash-filled post holes of the early north to south fenceline west of the store constitute exceptions (see above).

TABLE 62

MAIN NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST FENCELINE FEATURE SIZES

Depth

	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.8	.9	1.	1.4	1.6	Total
Number of Features	1	2	5	2	5	3	1	3	2	1	25

Maximum Planar Dimension

	.5	.8	.9	1.	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.75	1.9	2	2.3
No. of Fea.	1	4	2	3	1	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	1

Total: 25

KEY: No. = Number Fea. = Features

TABLE 63

MAIN NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST FENCELINE FEATURES: SOIL CHEMISTRY

Excessive Levels

Feature Number	PH 7.5+	Phosphate 100+	Potassium 100+	Magnesium 125+	Calcium 1500+
133	--	158	--	192	2100
131	--	107	101	132	--
129	--	--	--	149	--
120	7.5	185	--	149	2800
118	--	155	--	168	1600
119	--	--	--	--	1600
136	--	--	--	179	--
127	--	--	--	162	1600
98	7.5	119	--	--	2700
114	--	--	--	145	--

FIGURE 51A

Plan View and North Wall Profile of Feature 120, Plan View and South Wall Profile of Features 125, 135 and 98

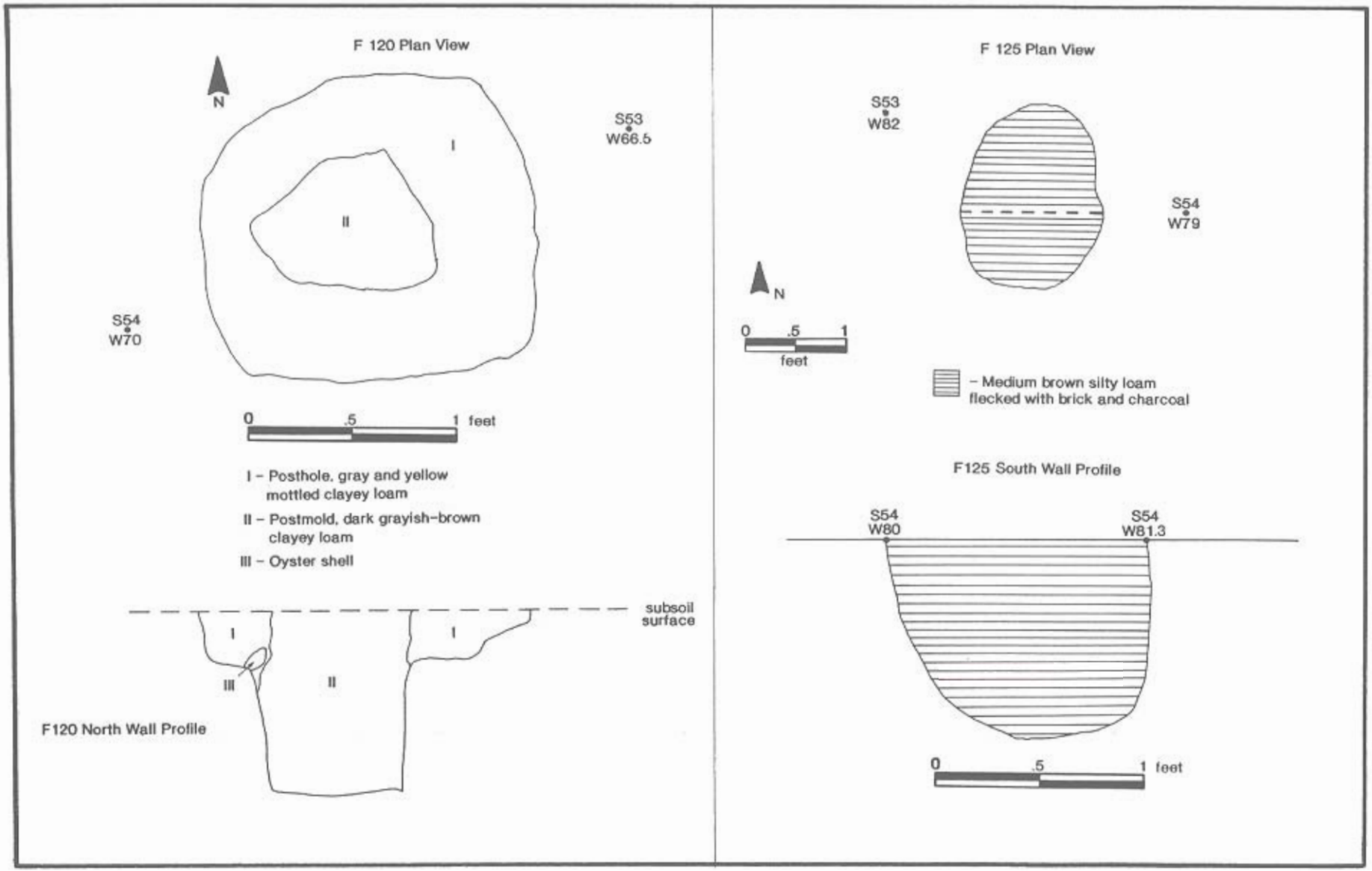
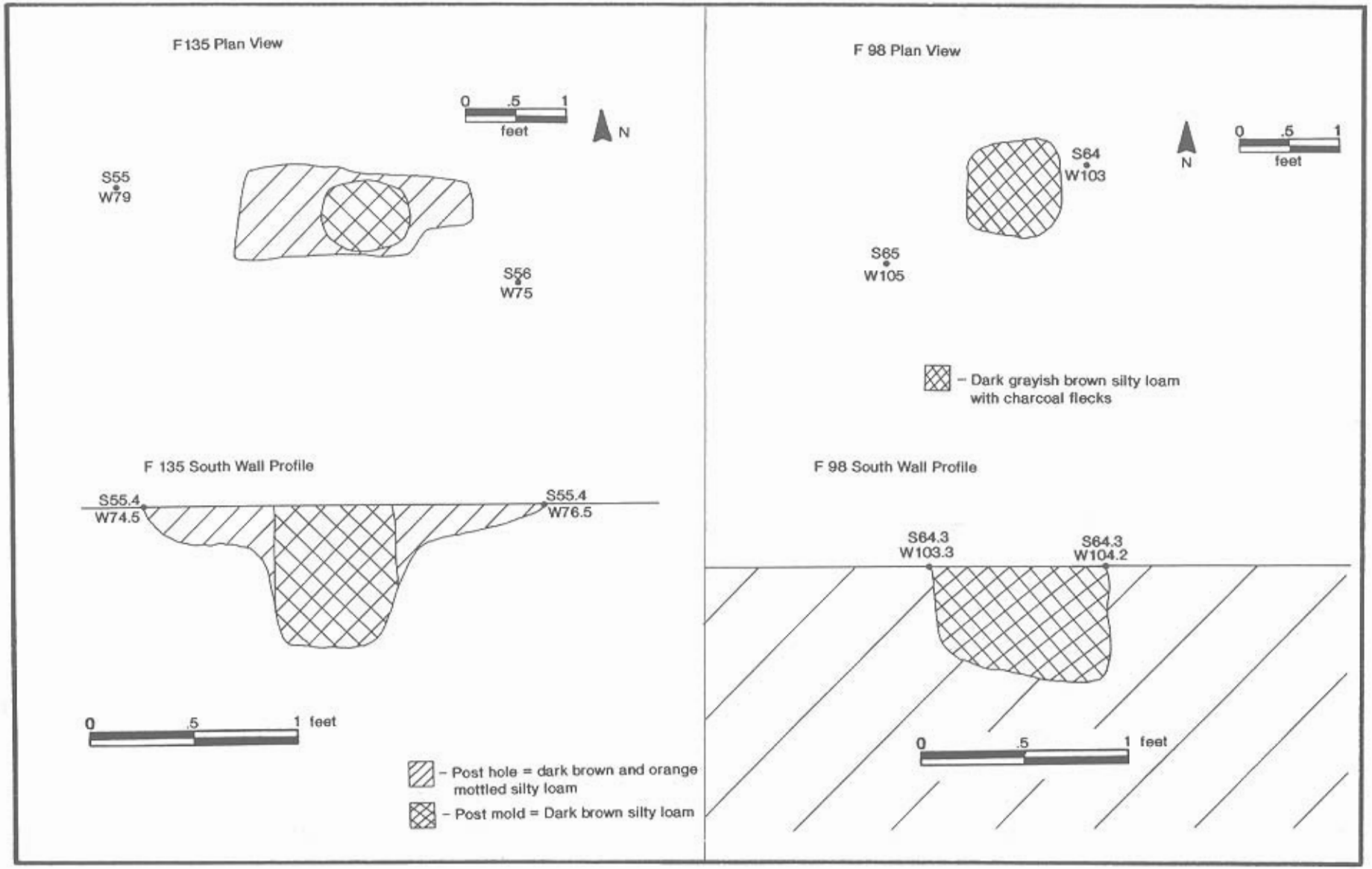


FIGURE 51B


F135 Plan View
0 .5 1
feet
N
S55
W79
S56
W75
F 98 Plan View
S64
W103
N
0 .5 1
feet
S65
W105
– Dark grayish brown silty loam with charcoal flecks
F 135 South Wall Profile
S55.4
W74.5
S55.4
W76.5
0 .5 1 feet
– Post hole = dark brown and orange mottled silty loam
– Post mold = Dark brown silty loam
F 98 South Wall Profile
S64.3
W103.3
S64.3
W104.2
0 .5 1 feet

Three of the post holes (Features 120, 133 and 135) exhibited distinguishable post molds (Figure 51). The rounded rectangular post of Feature 135 stood at the center of the hole. Measuring 0.35' by 0.45', it extended 0.5' below the base of the post hole into subsoil. The post of Feature 120 similarly had been driven below the hole into subsoil to a depth of 0.65'. This larger rounded post measured 0.65' by 0.9' and stood at the center of a squarish hole. The post of Feature 133, unlike the others, sat on the floor along one side of the hole; it too measured 0.9' in diameter.

There are some inconsistencies in the soil descriptions of the features' fill. In all three of the post hole/mold complexes, the mold was described as dark grayish-brown loam, with the backfilled hole containing a mix of this soil with the orangish subsoil. Two others are similarly described, and another seven cited as medium brown in the Munsell notation system may also indicate a mottled dark brown and orange fill. The remaining 12 features were filled with dark brown to dark grayish brown silty to clayey loam (Table 60). Seven of the features' fills contained charcoal flecks; the only correspondence between the occurrence of charcoal and other feature characteristics is that six of the seven features were circular or oval in plan.

Soil samples from 16 of the 25 features (80, 98, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 123, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 133, 136) were analyzed for levels of select chemicals. Ten exhibited excessive levels of one or more of the chemicals measured (Table 63). With only two exceptions (Feature 98 - calcium and Feature 129 - magnesium), all the features with excessive levels of magnesium and/or calcium contained shell and/or bone. The two features exhibiting excessively high pH levels correspond to those with the highest calcium levels as well. The five features with phosphate concentrations share no other characteristics. They do include, however, two of the three post hole/mold complexes.

A total of 218 artifacts representing the most commonly occurring types across the site were recovered from these fenceline features (Table 64). Only three contained no artifacts; the other 22 yielded between one and 44 (Table 60). A group of five features contained comparatively large collections in excess of 19 artifacts (Features 118, 119, 120, 123, and 133). All were located between W65 and W80, were squarish or rectangular in form, and exceeded 1.2' in minimum planar dimension (although they were not the largest holes of the series); among them were two of the three post hole/mold complexes.

The features also exhibited remarkable and unfortunate consistency in the temporally diagnostic artifacts they contained. Whiteware occurred only in Features 115 and 119, yellowware in Feature 123, and the only identifiable nails were three cut nails also from Feature 115. Four features yielded pearlware (120, 123, 133, 136); redwares and creamwares, however, form 73% of the ceramic collection from these features. Together ceramics (40%) and shell (31%) comprise almost three-fourths of the collection.

Sherds from five ceramic vessels crossmend with those from other features, although none mend between the 25 features of this fenceline complex. Rather, mends link the fenceline with the middens (Features 108, 108A, 108B), two of the wells (Features 51 and 99), the privies (Features 132 and 148), and the early north to south fenceline (Feature 42). Eleven of the minimum vessels reconstructed from across the site are represented in the fenceline features (Table 65).

Coincident at least with John Darrach's ownership of the store between 1778 and 1805, a fenceline divided the lot into two main areas - that associated with the store itself at the front of the property, and rear work yards and waste disposal areas. One of several "improvements" to the property undertaken by Darrach during his tenure, construction of the outbuildings and privies and development of the middens were among the others. From the beginning, the evidence suggests the fenceline consisted both of posts and rails and of plantings. Over the years, or at least into the 1820s, the western end of the fence, directly behind the store, was repaired and rebuilt. The fence may not have been maintained throughout the latter part of the store's life; if it was, no new artifacts were contributed to the fill of any post or planting holes dug during this period.

TABLE 64

MAIN NORTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST FENCELINE FEATURES: ARTIFACTS

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
CERAMICS			
Redware	40		
Creamware	24		
Pearlware	15		
Yellowware	2		
Whiteware	2		
Porcelain	5		
Subtotal		88	
GLASS			
Bottle Glass	9		
Lamp Glass	1		
Window Glass	5		
Subtotal		15	
ARCHITECTURAL			
Brick	19 (plus 12.5 oz.)		
Nails			
Cut	3		
Unidentifiable	3		
Subtotal		25	
BONE		17	
SHELL		68	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Metal	4		
Button	1		
Subtotal		5	
GRAND TOTAL:			218